REMARKS

Upon entry of the present Amendment, claims 1-15 and 20-22 are all the claims pending in the application. Claims 16-19 are cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. No new matter is presented. The rejections of the claims are traversed for the reasons set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 101

The Examiner rejects claim 18 on the grounds that the claim is allegedly directed to non-statutory subject matter. Although traversing this rejection for reasons previously provided, Applicant submits that this ground of rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claim 18 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 6 and 11

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of independent claims 1, 6 and 11 as allegedly being anticipated by Rix and submits that Rix fails to teach or suggest all the features of these claims, as evidenced by the following.

For instance, claim 6 defines a method for decrypting an encrypted computer program including at least one first block and a plurality of second blocks in sequence presenting new features. As defined by claim 6, the method comprises, *inter alia*, generating a first cipher key from the at least one first block of the encrypted computer program, and performing a ***first***

decryption on each of the plurality of second blocks of the encrypted computer program with said first cipher key which is generated from the at least one first block. Claim 6 further recites the feature of performing a ***second decryption on each of the plurality of second blocks***, wherein for each of said plurality of second blocks, a second cipher key is generated from a current block and a next block is decrypted with the second cipher key.

Applicant submits that Rix fails to suggest at least the first decryption and second decryption, as recited. For instance, Rix relates to a system for decrypting encrypted messages including first and second decryption devices, in which the first decryption device has a higher security than the second decryption device. *See* Rix at col. 1, lines 28-39. As taught by Rix, the decryption includes dividing a received message into a plurality of blocks, wherein "at least the first block" is provided to the first decryption device 1 and "a plurality of the further blocks" are provided to the second decryption device 2. *See* Rix at col. 2, lines 7-11 and Fig. 1. The first block is then decrypted by the first decryption device and the "clear text output" is forwarded to the second decryption device, which then decrypts the "further blocks" according to an error-propagating block chaining method using the clear text output of the first decryption device as an initialization vector. *See* Rix at col. 2, lines 11-16.

However, Rix does not teach that the "plurality of further blocks" are decrypted by the first decryption device. Rather, only the first block, or "at least the first block" is provided to the first decryption device, while the "plurality of further blocks" are ***only*** decrypted by the second decryption device. Indeed, Rix teaches that "the *first decryption device* having a higher security is used for decrypting *the first block of the message* ***only*** whereafter the *remaining* part of the

message is decrypted by the *second decryption device* which can have a higher computing capacity." *See* Rix at col. 1, lines 40-45 (emphasis added). Moreover, Rix teaches that the first block and the plurality of further blocks are provided to ***separate*** decryption devices.

Thus, Rix does not teach that the "plurality of further blocks" are decrypted by any decryption process performed by the first decryption device. Rather, Rix teaches that the decryption of the first block is not performed on any of the "further blocks", and that the further blocks are separately decrypted by a different decryption device.

Accordingly, Rix fails to teach at least the features of performing a *first decryption* on ***each of the plurality of second blocks*** of the encrypted computer program with the first cipher key which is generated from the at least one first block, and performing a *second decryption* on ***each of the plurality of second blocks***, wherein for each of the plurality of second blocks, a second cipher key is generated from a current block and a next block is decrypted with the second cipher key, as claimed. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

In addition, Applicant submits that the above arguments are applicable to independent claims 1 and 11, which respectively define a system and computer program product reciting analogous features which are likewise deficient in Rix, at least for the reasons discussed above. Allowance of claims 1 and 11 is therefore requested.

With respect to dependent claims 2-5, 7-10, 12-15 and 20-22, Applicant submits that these claims are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency.

Claims 16-19

Applicant submits that the rejection of claims 16-19 is moot in view of their cancellation without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

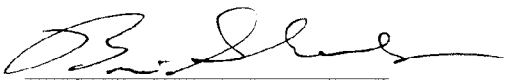
Claims 5, 10 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Rix in view of Lotspiech. Applicant submits that these claims are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency and by reason of the additional limitations set forth therein.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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